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THE CHIRONIAN.

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THROUGH the kindness of Dr. N. W. Rand, we were able to publish his paper on "Pronunciation," in the last number of THE CHIRONIAN.

From the character of the article, a difficulty was experienced in meeting the cost of its "setting-up," and also from the lack of certain necessary type.

This unexpected trouble was met by cutting out some portion of the article and making a few changes—thus reducing the expense to fit the present condition of THE CHIRONIAN exchequer.

By so doing, however, the article was considerably weakened, and yet we feel assured enough of the original was left to be of great benefit to our readers.

We were more than anxious to publish this paper, on account of its vital importance to every medical student, feeling, as we all do, the

great lack of uniformity in the pronunciation of medical words.

Consequently we hope the value of this article has been properly appreciated, though hampered by the unauthorized changes made, and for which we feel an apology is due to Dr. Rand and the readers of THE CHIRONIAN.

IT does not seem so long ago that the sombre Senior was a jovial, easy-going Junior, yet the wonderful metamorphosis has taken place and now instead of trying to solve such problems as, "What is a leucocyte" or "What is represented by H_2O ," he struggles to localize the brain functions or to define "cutis anserina."

Fled, has all the easy dreams of youth! Woe is, indeed, come upon him!

The boy has become a man and now, standing on the verge of life, looking beyond the few days before him, examinations with their doubtful result sternly stare him in the face. Practice drives him distracted by day; Materia Medica haunts his dreams by night like a terrible nightmare.

And what will the outcome be! Yet ever determined he knows that "while there is life, there is hope," and that the long, hard, conscientious labor must at last "bear its just reward."

IT is a surprising and lamentable fact that our Dean has been forced to again refer to that common nuisance, "cushion throwing"; and as usual all have to stand the blame that belongs to a few. And so, against our will, the conviction has been forced upon us, that there are some men in the College who only lack, in their moral make-up, taste, manliness and common-sense.

We are glad to know that the general feeling is against this foolish custom and the best way

to show it is to enter protest by word and deed, resting assured that such action by the students will bear its proper fruit. It is so entirely senseless, after all has been said, that all we can say in regard to the *worst* one of these confirmed cushion throwing fiends is, "God made him, therefore let him pass as man."

WE are pleased to publish, in this number of THE CHIRONIAN, a communication that will be read with more than passing interest by every friend of Homœopathy.

Although specially addressed to the Class of '88, it is meant for all who believe in the teachings of Hahnemann.

In a letter to the Editor, Dr. Holly remarks: "I think the profession should be interested in this extension of Homœopathy in a new field, for the sake of *similia*."

He also states that one of our censors and one of the students have contributed large amounts, while several of the professors have promised substantial help.

The members of classes '89 and '90 remember Dr. Holly, and cannot but feel proud to know of the move he contemplates making; and in token thereof should not be backward in giving such aid as they can to help on the cause of homœopathy in a land so benighted, medically, as to be able to afford only allopathic and voodoo doctors.

Not alone the students in homeopathy should heed this cry for assistance, but every one should be only too eager to come forward, and by thought, word and open pocket-book help along this good cause.

THOUGH late in the day, perhaps, we can congratulate the Hahnemannian Society on the interest that has been shown in its monthly meetings, by those who have the matter in hand.

We feel certain that there has not been so much attendance of members to simply avoid the penalty of being fined as at some previous periods in the history of the Society.

And though we do not wish to find fault with former modes of conducting these meetings, we

have often thought they could have been made a little more interesting.

Consequently, we are glad to note the new feature, that was so successfully inaugurated, at the late session of the Society, and hope it will be followed by classes to come.

There are many things about this college institution that gives us just cause for pride—the able and interesting papers, the vocal and instrumental music—and now we feel the final "well done" may be said.

Year after year it seems as if we were mere human machines, to grind out knowledge as it was poured in; and we therefore are more able to appreciate the evenings spent at these Society meetings, where we can rest weary brain and nerve in listening to music, and strong, earnest words which may be an incentive—pushing us on to more determined thought and action and fuller student life.

Hence we are sure the lecture of Dr. Allen at the late meeting of the Hahnemannian Society, was the right step in the right direction and more like it should follow each year, as a recognized feature of the Society.

This lecture with the other two, we have been favored with, by Professors Helmuth and Doughty, make us forget our wearisome tasks for the while and satisfies the longing for just such words,—words which will be an inspiration in our work—words that will give us more enthusiasm for our College and Faculty.

A Case of Melancholia (Acute).

R. C. B. Family history: Is a native of Ireland; present residence, Rochester, N. Y.; married; three children; education academic and theological; is a minister of the Methodist Church. His mother died of phthisis and was greatly depressed two years before her death. The patient resembles his mother. Has always been earnest and conscientious in his work. He had a fall three years ago on an icy pavement, striking the back of his head and rendering him unconscious. In April, 1886, commenced to be troubled with insomnia, grew irritable and morose. This continued all Sum-

mer. A disposition to look on the dark side of everything, with many fears and forebodings, rendered him truly miserable. In August, 1886, he resorted to bromides to produce sleep, but when thus produced it brought with it troubled dreams and did but little to lessen any of the symptoms of dread melancholia, which had taken possession of him. His mental condition grew gradually worse, but he continued to perform his duties in a manner until March, 1887, being unfit at that time to perform any mental work. He concealed his condition from all, maintaining that there was nothing the matter with him and refusing any treatment. At this time a vacation was offered him, which he refused. It became necessary soon after for him to give up his charge. In company with his wife he took an ocean trip to Scotland, but derived no benefit from it. On his return he repaired to the Geneva Sanitarium, where he was treated with chemical baths for several weeks. This treatment had no effect in arousing him from his mental despondency. On October 6, 1887, he was admitted to the State Homœopathic Asylum at Middletown. The assigned cause of his insanity was remote predisposition, exciting over-work and worry. During the three years of his pastorate in Rochester he built a new church, costing in the neighborhood of \$70,000, and a parsonage costing \$10,000. He was chiefly instrumental in acquiring the subscriptions of this amount, and also labored hard in seeing that the work was carried on. This immense amount of labor and worry, together with his daily duties as pastor of the church, was more than his disposition and condition could react from. He had a delusion during the latter part of his pastorate. Some time after delivering to the board of missions some money collected by him he commenced to imagine his accounts with that board were wrong, and that the board thought him dishonest. On entrance the patient was emaciated, weight, 138 lbs., pulse 90, temperature, 99 2-5, tongue dry, also skin dry and of a yellowish color, very depressed. Was put to bed. Stated that he had been driven from the Church by his people on account of his faithless performance of duty.

And as a consequence he had lost his friends, home, money, and that everything desirable had gone from him. October 7th, very depressed, restless, groaning and inconsolable. October 11th, received a letter from his wife, and has been more depressed since reading it. October 18th, thinks he can never get well; cannot sleep, very despondent. November 3d, in better spirits; talks in a more cheerful vein. November 14th, acting better and is more hopeful than at any time since his entrance; appeared to enjoy a story told to him; is eating and sleeping well; functions free. Patient continued improving slowly until December 28th, when he received a letter from his wife, in which she stated that she had sent him clothing, and specifying the different articles. The amount sent was considerable. He had been worrying some time previously about going home and had importuned for a day to be named. This letter containing the news that he would soon be the recipient of an assorted amount of clothing, led him to believe that his friends were preparing for his indefinite stay in the Asylum. He had remained constantly in bed, not caring to associate with other patients in the Hall. The clothing was sent in order to be prepared for any such contingency as his concluding to get up and walk about the grounds. He became again thoroughly depressed. No amount of reasoning, explanation or kind assurance was capable of instilling a renewed hope in the depressed mind. All his will power seemed to have fled from him, and he concluded no person could be as badly off as he was. He remained in this mental condition until the first of March, but at the same time had weekly increased in weight, weighing February 1, 1888, 159 lbs., an increase of 21 lbs. since admission. This fact was the most encouraging element in his condition. He seemed all this time totally incapable of putting forth any effort, all his old delusions being prevalent. March 1st, a slight improvement in his mental condition was noticeable; commenced to take an interest in current affairs and to read some. April 1st, up and dressed and practicing at the alluring game of pool; cheerful, has a good appetite and sleeping fairly

well. April 20th, in fair mental and physical condition; weight, 174 pounds. At this time and up to the day he was paroled there was an element of restlessness and discontent in his condition; he considered himself thoroughly well mentally and was in a state of progressive convalescence, but was not considered well enough to be discharged; his wife being desirous that he should come home, and both promising that he would remain quiet and free from any responsibility or care, he was paroled May 4, 1888.

July 23, 1888, returned at 8 P. M.; weight, 161; pulse, 80; temperature, 97 3-5; weak, depressed and apprehensive; put to bed. Says it is a mistake, his being brought back; that he was taken from his home without any warning. Says that his appetite has been fairly good, but that he has slept poorly; is somewhat stronger than he was on his previous admission, but the same mental symptoms prevail. Thinks that his wife is against him; that she did not treat him right while at home; will not explain in what manner. August 15th, changes in no respect; weight, 161 pounds. Talks continually of his troubles, and considers himself the most miserable person alive; remains in bed, and will make no effort whatever; very emotional, crying, "I have not one thing to live for; circumstances are all against me." Patient will not write to his wife. September 1st, weight, 166 pounds; a little more cheerful; talks less about himself; keeps in bed and dislikes to make any exertion. September 10th, talking very well to-day. September 21st, doing well in every respect; in good spirits and does not talk of his troubles. October 15th, weight, 168 pounds; reads some daily; pleasant and cheerful; November 28th, up and dressed and goes to the table for his meals; looking well; anxious that a day be appointed for his return home. December 1st, weight, 184 pounds; talks and acts well mostly; at times thinks he is losing time by remaining here, and says his coming at all was a mistake on the part of his friends; still refuses to write to his wife; spends the most of his time reading Thackeray and Bulwer's novels; has a good appetite, and sleeps well. January 1, 1889, doing well in

every respect; happy, cheerful and contented. January 9th, accompanied Dr. Talcott to New York, and was before the senior class of N. Y. Homœopathic Medical College, as an example of recovery from Melancholia. He told his own story to the class in a most interesting manner. Returned in the evening in excellent spirits. Is in good mental and physical condition. January 23, 1889, discharged recovered.

The Twelve Golden Rules.

WHICH should be followed by all who wish to preserve their health and more particularly by those who favor the Homœopathic Treatment of Disease.

RULE 1. Rise early, and make it a point to retire at ten o'clock; seven hours' sleep should suffice; although less may do in some cases; and, in others, more may be required.

RULE 2. Wash your whole body from head to foot, with cold water, every morning, Winter and Summer, immediately after leaving the bed; and rub yourself well with a flesh-brush or coarse towel, immediately after washing.

RULE 3. Never sleep in a warm room, or in a room that has not been properly ventilated in the day-time.

RULE 4. Never sit or sleep in a draught of air; this rule is almost universally violated, but a draught of air is generally hurtful, more in one case than in another, and more especially when persons are over-heated or covered with perspiration.

RULE 5. Dress according to the season; but be careful not to leave off your Winter clothes before the warm weather has fairly set in. This rule should be particularly observed by persons who are subject to sore throat, bronchitis, chronic cough and such like weaknesses.

RULE 6. Avoid all kinds of heavy and indigestible food, such as rich pastry, fat, heavy farinaceous diet, warm bread, spices, mustard, pepper, etc.

RULE 7. Avoid all stimulating drinks, brandy, beer, wine, and content yourself with cold water,

milk, light and unspiced chocolate, weak black tea, and syrups made of currants, raspberries, strawberries, or other kinds of wholesome and unmedicinal fruit. Never use tobacco in any shape, except for the medicinal purposes.

RULE 8. Never keep on wet or damp clothes, stockings, etc., and never sleep on damp sheets.

RULE 9. Do not expose yourself to keen, sharp winds, and avoid the raw and damp evening air.

RULE 10. Live as nearly as possible in the same temperature; keep your room moderately warm, and make it a point never to sit near the fire.

RULE 11. Eat your meals at regular hours; eat slowly; chew every mouthful well, and do not swallow it until it is properly mixed up with saliva. If possible, take about an hour for each meal, and never eat so much as to leave the table with a sense of repletion and oppression; do not forget to clean your teeth with a soft tooth-brush after eating, and never indulge in the abominable habit of picking them.

RULE 12. Avoid every kind of food or drink which naturally disagrees with you; take a little exercise in the open air every day, but not in any kind of weather; select particularly fine, bracing or balmy weather for a walk or ride; exposure to rainy, windy, raw or damp weather never does any body any good.

These twelve rules are golden rules, the observance of which can never be impressed with too much care upon the attention of those who are anxious to preserve their health, and to remain free from the many unpleasant feelings which are apt to trouble those who neglect the proper dietetic and hygienic precautions.

The followers of Hahnemann should all be distinguished by habits of cleanliness, neatness and regularity, and by moderation in the use of food and drink; every genuine homœopathist will consider it his duty to cultivate a refined taste in manners, language, feelings and habits of life, and he will use all his influence to discourage the sad and devastating practice of

chewing, smoking and drinking, to which so many millions are addicted to the detriment of their health and the ruin of their fortunes and inward peace.—*Organon of Specific Homœopathy* by Charles J. Hempel, M.D. Published at Philadelphia, 1854.

A Trip to Middletown.

ON Saturday morning, February 2d, a number of the Senior Class might have been seen at the Erie Depot, en route for Middletown, where they arrived after a pleasant ride of two hours. A brisk walk of about a mile brought us to the Asylum buildings, which are quite imposing, standing out on a pleasant hill top from which a fine view is obtained. In Summer time, when the 40,000 plants are set out about the 200 acres of land belonging to the Asylum, it must be a charming place.

Entering the main building, we were cordially received by our genial Professor Talcott and his three assistants, Drs. Kinney, Williamson and Arthur. At their invitation let us take a flying trip through some of the wards, having first done ample justice to the *very* ample dinner set before us. Verily the Middletown Asylum is a grand place in which to fatten, to attain that "certain sense of solidity" of which Mr. Brownly spoke, and of which the resident doctors are such good examples. But we must hasten, though loth to quit the dinner table, to the patients' quarters.

We will go first through the main women's ward. Here we see all classes and conditions of insanity—melancholia, mania, dementia, and general paresis in all phases and stages of development. Here we notice a lady on whose face is written the marks of unutterable sadness, whose voice and whole expression betoken hopeless despair, on whose brow "black melancholy sits," and to whom life seems a dreary waste; there another who believes that she is doomed to live on earth forever, forsaken and alone, unless she is chopped in fine pieces by some kind-hearted friend. Now we look on a young girl, raving in delirious mania, her eyes wild and pleading, imploring us to rescue her from the

fires of torment; again a woman who tells us eagerly that she loves, oh! dearly loves her Saviour, that she is afraid of nobody—glory hallelujah! Anon we speak with a young woman, whose expressionless face, vacant stare, and stupid silence tell of a mental wreck pitiable to see, while ever as we pass along the hall we listen to a ceaseless torrent of words from a woman who must be the orator, law giver, and judge of the asylum. And so on through the whole ward—old and young, every type and stage of mental disease, faces on which may be read the history of every form of suffering—lives shattered by the subtle demon of insanity.

In the men's ward the same story is told. Faces sad and hopeless, faces wild and fierce, faces cunning and suspicious, faces blank and dead; attitudes the most various, voices of every modulation, hopes and fears, deceits and suspicions, schemes and delusions the most fantastic, wrecks of human life in every stage of decay, ruin, or repair—all are here, and from all we learn a lesson that we never shall forget. Truly we appreciate as never before what it is to have that "*mens sana in corpore sano*" of which the poet speaks, and for which we ought to strive. We realize, too, that there can be no "*mens sana*" without the "*corpus sanum*,"—one is the pre-requisite of the other. For here, sad to say, are many once promising young men and women, who having abused that sound body are reaping the bitter harvest of their own folly in mental unsoundness. Verily the words of the Good Book are true, *Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap*. These have sown to the flesh; of the flesh they have reaped a horrible corruption.

What study can be more interesting than this study of mind, what work more noble than that of restoring to these unfortunate sufferers both the *sound* body and *sound* mind? Into this study we have gained a deeper insight, the methods and results of this work we have seen—and have profited thereby. For the opportunity our thanks are due to Professor Talcott, and to those who have not visited the asylum we say—Go.

M.

A Homœopathic Hospital Needed.

THE legislature has been asked to appropriate \$75,000 for the purpose of buying land and erecting a homœopathic hospital in New Haven to be conducted by the Grace Hospital Society. The society is to be incorporated. A very respectable list of names is offered as incorporators. Thus far there has been no opposition to the movement. There should be none. While there may be honest differences of opinion as to where the new hospital ought to be located we cannot see what the objection can be to the general purpose of the petition. The homœopathists are a large and growing body of medical men. They are as successful in the treatment of disease as the other medical schools. Twenty-five years ago the legislature ordered the New Haven hospital to admit homœopathic physicians to practice there on the ground that it was a public institution. The courts upheld the claim of the hospital that it was a private institution and the homœopathists were barred out. An appropriation was then made for a homœopathic hospital but the homœopathists were not strong enough at that time to avail themselves of it. Pretty much all the health machinery in the State is controlled by the allopathic school, and it is time to divide up and give all schools a chance. It would be a good idea to locate the new hospital in Bridgeport. Such an institution would be welcome here. The Bridgeport hospital although built and sustained in part with money contributed by believers in homœopathy is entirely in the hands of allopaths. It is an outrage that it should be so, but so it is. It is time to give people the benefit of homœopathic practice as well as allopathic practice in public institutions like the hospitals.—*Bridgeport News*.

Apt Quotations for the Student, from the Book of Proverbs.

MY son, keep my words, and lay up my commandments with thee.

A MERRY heart doeth good like a medicine; but a broken spirit drieth the bones.

HE that hath knowledge spareth his words :
and a man of understanding is of an excellent
spirit. Even a fool when he holdeth his peace
is counted wise ; and he that shutteth his lips is
esteemed a man of understanding.

Whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing,
and obtaineth favour of the Lord.

HE that getteth wisdom loveth his own soul :
he that keepeth understanding shall find good.

HE that hath pity upon the poor lendeth
unto the Lord ; and that which He hath given
will He pay him again.

HE that goeth about as a talebearer revealeth
secrets ; therefore meddle not with him that
flattereth with his lips.

A GOOD name is rather to be chosen than
great riches, and loving favour rather than sil-
ver and gold.

SEEST thou a man diligent in his business?
he shall stand before kings ; he shall not stand
before mean men.

BUY the truth, and sell it not ; also wisdom,
and instruction, and understanding.

IT is the glory of God to conceal a thing :
but the honour of kings is to search out a
matter.

A WORD fitly spoken is like apples of gold in
pictures of silver. As an earring of gold, and
an ornament of fine gold, so is a wise reprov-
er upon an obedient ear.

Professor Helmuth's Sunday Lecture.

SUNDAY P. M. a large audience gathered in
the college amphitheatre to listen to Dr.
Helmuth's yearly lecture to the students and
their friends. It is needless for us to say any-
thing in regard to the character of the lecture,
since he who delivered it is so well known. Suff-
ice it to say, sound advice was given to the
class about to graduate, as only our Professor
Helmuth can give it,—advice that was stored up

as food for thought in days to come as the stu-
dents leave the college to go out to their life
work.

There was a handsome basket of flowers
upon the table and the lecturer was introduced
to the audience by Mr. G. E. Tuttle.

Dr. Helmuth, in closing, said as follows :

"By the course I have thus endeavored to
portray, you will be able to rear for yourselves
lasting reputation, and acquire a competency
sufficient for your declining years, and as those
days draw on, the calm happiness of the evening
will spread about you. You will have had the
three great pleasures of life—That of antici-
pation in your youth ; that of realization in
your manhood ; that of retrospection in your old
age. Let me put the sentiment in verse for
you :

I.

A student once beginning life,
A noble end to gain,
Fought bravely in this world of strife,
Endured its pangs and pain,
And dauntless through the gliding years,
Press'd onward through the vale of tears,
Unmindful of its joys or fears,
Nor sought the prize in vain.
And oh ! what happiness it brought,
To reach at last the goal he sought.

II.

A Doctor then : hair flecked with gray
As Autumn boughs with rime,
Who had not cast his youth away,
Or wasted precious time,—
Enjoyed with quiet manly grace,
The blessings of the time and place,
For he had won them in life's race.
And now in manhood's prime,
Was happy in the victory won,
His conscience bright, his duty done.

III.

With sunlight on his silver hair,
And wistful tender gaze,
An old physician in his chair,
Sits thinking of past days.
A flash of light beams in his eyes,
As thoughts of times long past arise,
When he had fought and won the prize,
And gained his meed of praise.
And sweet to him though near the grave
It was to feel, he had been brave.

Correspondence.

YE MEN OF '88:

FELLOW Classmates—It has occurred to me that inasmuch as we were given to good deeds as a class, I might venture to try and enlist your interest and co-operation in a project, the aim of which is to relieve the ills of suffering humanity. You have scarce forgotten the enthusiasm manifested at the meetings of the students who intended going forth as medical missionaries.

I wish to found a free dispensary in the unfortunate Island of Hayti. The conditions are more than favorable. The fees exacted by our brethren of the old school are hardly credible. A prescription never costs less than \$2, and often \$14. The reduction of a luxation or the resetting of a fracture costs \$100. The mere advent of a child costs its parents a like sum. The writer's father was obliged to pay \$80 for the setting of the former's fractured arm, a discount of 20 per cent. being allowed.

Our poorer classes are consequently debarred from an intelligent treatment, and are forced to seek the services of the Voodoo doctors.

The realization of this plan will be the introduction and founding of our school of medicine in a new sphere. But one homœopath has visited Hayti, and that was curiously, in 1882. The outbreak of an epidemic of small-pox, in its most virulent form enticed him to remain for a while. Hundreds died daily under the treatment of foreigners, and natives who had been educated in Paris.

Alone, in spite of bitter opposition, he cured over a thousand cases, which he had taken the precaution to have duly registered. The government was apprised of the fact, and voted him a silver medal and a pecuniary emolument.

Are you willing to propagate the faith we represent, especially as the field of operation has been so favorably prepared? It has received the written indorsement of our worthy Dean.

If, therefore, by your contributions, you are

willing to aid this good cause, they will be devoted towards supplying either some of the necessities or instruments which shall bear the words:

"Class of '88 to Haitien Medical Mission."

All contributions may be sent to 57 Fleet Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Anybody that is inclined to further the cause of homœopathy may help. Fraternally, A. P. HOLLY, '88.

FEBRUARY 14, 1889.

To the Editor of THE CHIRONIAN:

MUCH has been both said and written upon the subject of *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics*. And yet the subject is one which should be of interest, and upon which every student and practitioner of medicine should have an honest, well-grounded faith and reason for his belief. Not only as to the materials employed and their different properties, but also their application and use in the special field of labor which he has planned to pursue. Professor Helmuth remarked in a recent lecture, that Sectarianism was a good thing. Repeating ideas—so would I say Skepticism is a blessing, provided it brings you to an honest investigation of the fact doubted. Posology and Dilution are not the foundation on which we build. But the applications of the Law *Similia Similibus Curantur* to the action of Drugs in a Therapeutic sense is Homœopathy, and hereon we build Posology and Dilution as methods of application of this law, with the proved action of drugs upon the healthy human body, directing our special attention to the study of Pathogenetics and the effects which are produced only upon the *living* body by these means. *Similia Similibus* has no other field than the human organism. I quote from the *Organon*: "The highest aim of healing is the speedy, gentle and permanent restitution of health, or alleviation and obliteration of disease in its entire extent in the shortest, most reliable and safest manner, according to clearly intelligible reasons."

Homœopathy is an intelligible reason founded upon a scientific fact in accordance with the above proposition, unconquered and impregnable. That this is true, statistics prove, and

every student of the N. Y. H. M. C. should be able to give his individual and honest reason for faith in Homœopathy. Yet, all men are liable to err on the subject of faith. Science leads to investigation, and proves or overthrows the theory advanced, yet Homœopathy withstands the test, and is earning brighter laurels to-day than ever before. F. W. CLARK, '90.

Points from Lectures.

NEVER believe anything a patient tells you.

THE best prophylactic against melancholia is a full stomach.

THERE is no law of dose. Each patient must be a law unto himself.

ALWAYS be mysterious and endeavor to have a scientific "halo" about your work.

PATIENTS will sometimes get well in spite of the physician, and without his being able to discover the cause.

ALWAYS ask to see a patient's tongue, even if there is no necessity for it. They expect it, and will be disappointed if you don't.

THE size of the dose has nothing to do with homœopathy; so long as we adhere to the law *Similia similibus curantur*, so long are we homœopaths.

Clinics at Helmuth House.

PROF. HELMUTH.

January. 20th.—Lymphosarcoma of the Spleen. Splenectomy.

" 28th.—Lacerated cervix and perineum.

" 29th.—Lupus exedens—Volkman and Piffard's operations.

" 29th.—Laparotomy—Ovariectomy.

February. 2d.—Application of Plaster Jacket.

" 2d.—Ovariectomy.

JANUARY 20th.—Those who were present at the surgical clinic on January 9th, will remember this case. A child, sixteen months old, was brought before the class, having her abdomen enormously distended and suffering greatly from the pressure. No fluctuation could be felt, and

veins, much enlarged, could be seen coursing in all directions over the surface. Professor Helmuth said that the tumor was probably an enlarged spleen, and the event proved the correctness of this diagnosis.

On Sunday, Jan. 20th, the child was brought to Helmuth House, and that afternoon an operation was performed. At that time the child measured two feet and five inches around the waist, and fifteen inches from the ensiform cartilage to the symphysis pubis. To remove the tumor, which was solid, an incision had to be made from the ensiform cartilage to the symphysis pubis, and another from the umbilicus to the anterior superior spine of the ileum. The growth was found to originate from the spleen, and was adherent to the intestines in various places, especially to the transverse colon. These adhesions were broken up as rapidly as possible. The end of the tail of the pancreas was imbedded in the tumor and was removed with it. The pedicle was surrounded by an elastic ligature, and the tumor cut off. The wound was then closed and an antiseptic dressing applied.

During the operation the patient failed rapidly, and several hypodermics of brandy and ether had to be given. She rallied very well, however, and seemed quite comfortable until Monday morning, when she awoke from sleep and in a few minutes died from heart failure. The post-mortem showed that there had been absolutely no hemorrhage from the stump.

The tumor was a lymphosarcoma, weighing nine and a half pounds, was nearly spherical, and in diameter about nine inches. It occupied the whole abdomen from the ensiform cartilage to the pubes.

As the patient rallied from the operation it was wonderful to see how the pained expression of countenance passed away. The child actually clapped its hands and eagerly took the rice-water and milk that were given it. There was no vomiting or nausea, and no screaming with pain, only slight restlessness. Heart failure was sudden. Death occurred in a moment. There was not a trace of blood in the cavity, the elastic ligature holding the pedicle firmly.

JAN. 28, 1889. LACERATED CERVIX AND PERINEUM.

The laceration of the cervix was quite deep, bilateral, with considerable eversion. A Sim's speculum was introduced and held by an assistant, and the cervix was drawn down by means of a silk ligature passed through it. The portion of mucous membrane to be removed was then marked out with a scalpel, and removed with a tenaculum and scissors, care being taken to remove all cicatricial tissue and to leave a strip untouched in the centre to form the canal. The lips were then brought together with wire sutures which were placed in rubber tubes to prevent irritation.

The lacerated perineum had been unsuccessfully operated on before by a gynecologist of this City by the older method of drawing the sides directly together. The laceration extended close to the anus, only a very thin recto-vaginal septum being left. The operation performed was like the one described in THE CHIRONIAN a short time ago, leaving a Y shaped line of sutures. Professor Helmuth demonstrated to the students present the perfect shape of the perineum thus produced by passing a finger into the rectum, and a finger of the other hand into the vagina, the direction they took being exactly similar to what one would expect to find in a perfect perineum.

The patient fainted while being etherized, but, nevertheless, she bore the operation very well.

JAN. 29TH. LUPUS EXEDENS.

This case had been coming on for fourteen years; the ulcer extended from the outer corner of the orbit and the malar bone back to the occiput, and from the angle of the jaw to the upper line of the temporal fossa. The external ear was entirely gone, and in places the bone was laid bare. The operation was a combination of Volkmann and Piffard's methods. The thickened edges were trimmed off, and multiple puncture was made all over the ulcer, which was then thoroughly scraped with a sharp curette and cauterized. The sore was then washed out with 1-20 carbolic acid solution,

and packed with iodoform and iodoform gauze, over which a moist bichloride dressing was placed. The patient will be given *Hydrocotyle Asiatica*, which is said to have a beneficial action upon lupoid ulceration, and the sore will be dressed with an ointment of pyrogallie acid.

LAPAROTOMY.

Ovariectomy.—Operation by Dr. W. T. Helmuth, Jr. This case was diagnosed as either an ovarian cyst or an encysted dropsy of the peritoneum. The patient was very fat, so the physical signs were difficult to discover. On cutting through the peritoneum an ovarian cyst was reached. The trocar was introduced and the contents discharged. The pedicle was ligated with the Staffordshire knot and cauterized. The operation occupied about twelve minutes.

Feb. 2d. Before the operation the students witnessed the application of a plaster-of-Paris jacket for rotary lateral curvature of the spine.

Ovariectomy.—This patient presented a history of chronic peritonitis, with the presence of a tumor in the median line of the abdomen. On cutting down the tumor proved to be an ovarian colloid cyst. This was evacuated and the pedicle secured. The pedicle was very broad—at least four inches—and considerable trouble was experienced in getting a secure ligature around it. This was finally accomplished and the stump cauterized and allowed to drop back into the abdomen and the wounds dressed as already described in THE CHIRONIAN.

Old Time Remedies.

THE following is culled from the leaves of an old dispensatory, dated March 2d, 1676. It is copied as a curiosity, and is as printed, excepting the substitution of modern letter formation.

In the preface we read:—We here present the world with a Translation of the *London Dispensatory*, lately Reformed by the Fellows, now living, of the Colledge of Physicians: being a compendious Collection of the Choicest Med-

icaments, whether Galenical or Chymical yet known or in request, etc., etc.

CHAP. I.

Of animals—their preparations, virtues and uses.

1. *Crinis, pilus, the Hair.* The Pouder thereof drank cures the Jaundice, and Suffocation of the Womb. The Ashes mixt with Hogs Lard and anointed helps luxated joints; the simple Ashes stops bleeding: An Oil distilled from it with Honey, anointed on bald places, causes Hair to grow.

2. *Ungues, the Nails.* In Pouder or Infusion they cause vomiting, great sickness at stomach and giddiness in the Head; the Pouder laid to the Navel in Dropsies, is said to cure them.

Of the Pouder of the parings, 3i. Wine a Pint, digest till it turns to slime; filter, and add Spirits of Wine, ʒij, of which give from ʒj to ʒj to the uses aforesaid. Where note, that some to cure consumptions take the Hair and Nails of the Patient, cut them small, and put them in a Hole in the Root of a Cherry Tree and then stop it with clay: Others, to cure Quartans and the Gout, take the said Hair and Nails, cut small, and either give them to a Bird in a roasted Egg, or put them into a Hole bored into the Body of an Oak Tree or Plum Tree, stopping up the Hole with a peg of the same Tree; etc.

3. *Saliva, Sputum, Spittle.* Rubbed on often times cures Pimples, as also the Stinging of Serpents, and Biting of Mad Dogs.

5. *Menstrua, Sanguis Menstrualis,* Menstrual Blood. Taken from Virgins and dried, given inwardly it is prevalent against the Falling-Sickness and Stone, etc., etc.

6. *Secundina,* the Secundine and the Navel String. A Drop or two of the Blood of the Navel String being first given to a new Born child in a little Breast-Milk, prevents the Falling Sickness, Convulsions and all other Fits; and very wonderfully revives it if almost dead. *Hartman* says, it is very strong against the Cholick. The Secundines calcined, and given in Southern-wood water (but experience commends Rosemary or Celandine Water for the

better), every day half an ounce, while the Moon decreases in Light (if possible in Motion, too), wonderfully cures Strumas or the King's-Evil, and the Falling Sickness; etc.

9. *Stereus, Dung.* It is emollient, Anodyne, and Maturative; it ripens Plague Sores being applied; and dried and poudered and mixt with Honey, it cures inflamed wounds, and the Quinsie: The Ashes given ʒij. at a time in Agnes cures them. Paracelsus calls it Carbon Humanum; and it is reported that it takes Pains away caused by Witchcraft. *Aqua et Oleum Sterci Humani.* Take Man's Dung; let it putrify till it be full of small Animals, and be almost dry, distil it in a Retort with a gentle Fire, so have you both Water and oil, the fetid scent of which you may take away by often Rectifications, Cobobations and Digestions. The water dropt into Sore Eyes cures them, cures Baldness, Corroding Ulcers and Fistulas. Inwardly given, it is found very profitable against the Stone and Gravel in the Reins and Bladder, Bitings of Mad Dogs, etc. — — — — — *Libavius* says it cures Jaundice.

11. *Spiritus Urinae.* Spirit of Urine. R— fresh or new made Boy's Urine that drinks wine, distil by an Alembick, in B. M. cobobate it, and you have Flegm and Spirit, which seporate, and elevate the Spirit in a Glass Body, so shall it be very volatile and white, but exceeding stinking. — — — — — It is a specifick in the cure of Pleurisies, Stitches, Coughs, Colds, etc.

21. *Mumia,* Arabian Mummy. It dissolves congealed and coagulated Blood, provokes the Terms, expels wind out of both Bowels and Veins, helps Coughs, and is a great Vulnerary: It is also said to purge.

22. *Mumia Artificialis,* Artificial or Modern Mummy, according to *Crollius*. Take the Carcass of a young man (some say red hair'd) not dying of a Disease, but killed; let it lie 24 Hours in Clear Water in the Air, cut the flesh in pieces, to which add Pouder of Myrrh, and a little Aloes; imbibe it 24 Hours in the Spirit of Wine and Turpentine, take it out, hang it up 12 Hours, imbibe it again 24 Hours in fresh spirit, then hang up the pieces in a dry Air, and a shady place, so will dry and not stink.

36. *Spiritus Cerebri Humani*, Spirit of Man's Brains. Take the Brains of a young man slain, with all its Membranes, Arteries, Veins and Nerves, with all the spinal marrow, beat them, and add Essence of Tile-flowers, Peonny, Betony, Black Cherries, Lavender, Rosemary, Lily of the Valley, Cow-slips, Sage, Mistleto, so much as to be four inches above; digest a while, then distil in Balneo Mariæ, add Sack a fourth part, distil and cobobate three time; make a salt of the Fœces calcin'd, which join to the spirit. It is a noble antiepileptick, and may be given a ʒ. ad ʒ iv.

Societies.

Hahnemannian Society.

MEETING called to order February 13, 1889. President Tuttle in the chair.

Three new members were admitted, and after the roll call Ackerman, '90, entertained the society with a recitation.

Duet: violin, Lightfoot, '91; piano, Baker, '90.

Address of the president introducing the speaker of the evening, Dr. T. F. Allen, dean of the College, who made a few remarks on "The Defense and Arguments of Homœopathy."

Duet, by Iler, '90, and Mr. Hardy, a guest of the society.

Motion carried to give committee on Dr. Helmuth's Sunday lecture full power of arrangements; also that the committee on printing from Dempsey & Carroll, purchase 1,000 invitations for the commencement exercises.

A report of the financial condition read by the Treasurer and accepted.

Each class re-elected its former quiz masters.

The informal reading of minutes was followed by a vote of thanks to Dr. Allen and others.

Duet: flute, Leach, '91 and piano, Baker, '90. Roll call and adjournment.

GEORGE DEW. HALLETT,
Secretary.

College Notes.

LO—this final pull telleth of what stuff the student is made!

THE Hahnemannian Society commencement will be held at Association Hall April 17th.

"D—N it, you won't get me to any more of your class meetings." Awfully sorry, B—ley.

PROFESSOR MOFFAT and wife were among the attentive listeners at Professor Helmuth's lecture.

KELLOGG advises the ascertaining of the specific gravity of a solid by means of the urinometer.

PERKINS, '91, has departed to parts unknown. Rumor says it is South America which is favored this time.

PROF. OF SURGERY: "In dislocation of the lower jaw, is the mouth open or shut?"

Q—ck: "Shut."

DR. JAMES CROOKE, '87, was married to Mrs. Mamie Peel at Paterson, New Jersey, on Thursday, February 7, 1889.

WANTED, a luxurious Turkish dais for the use of the gentlemen (?) who are unable to sit up in the lecture-room.

A PROFESSOR says he never saw time pass so quickly as it does in the lecture-room. We never heard a Senior say so.

THE Juniors are making arrangements for their class supper, which will probably be held the last Friday night in March.

DR. HENRY L. CARR, '87, was married on Wednesday evening, February 20, 1889, to Miss Ella Downing of Brooklyn.

DEMPSEY and Carroll have gotten up, for some of the Juniors, very neat stationery, with the College monogram and motto stamped in raised work at the top.

AT a late meeting of the Senior Class it was decided to hold a supper at the close of the College year. C. P. Opdyke was elected toastmaster; Morrison, Mills and Wilcox as Committee of Arrangements.

OUR future text-books on Surgery will probably make reference to Curran's operation of the foot. It is a cross between Chopart's and Lisfranc's operations. The exact procedure is only known by the inventor.

THE Seniors think it shows the amount of hard work being done by that class when, at a recent roll call, the fact was developed that three men had gone home, from sickness, while five more were confined to their beds in the City.

WE were all glad to see J. H. Bryan among us again on the Sunday of Professor Helmuth's lecture. Thanks to kind Nature and pure homœopathic treatment that he has thus recovered from his long sickness. Now for some music.

ANYONE wishing to locate in New York city may find an elegantly furnished office in a nice part of West Forty-fifth Street. This is a good chance for any physician who wishes an opening in the City. For further information apply to "Frank" at the College.

PROF. OF SURGERY: "What is a hernia into the scrotum called?"

First Senior: "Sarcocele."

Prof.: "Next."

Second Senior: "Hydrocele."

Prof.: "Next."

Third Senior: "Ischiocele."

CERTAIN members of the Faculty have not, as yet, appeared at Pach Bros. for their photographs—thus defeating the wish of the students for a Faculty group picture. To this end the committee have been to some little trouble, and it is earnestly hoped the professors who have not, so far, taken this matter in hand, will attend to it soon.

DR. DANFORTH, our Professor of Obstetrics, has had the Senior Class divided into sections of thirteen men each; these divisions, in turn, meeting him on a Wednesday evening, in the Dissecting Room, for a demonstration—using dead subjects. Each man being thus given a chance, under the eye of the Professor, to show what he remembers of the lectures just given.

THE local Editor of THE CHIRONIAN seems to forget that his medical jokes are read by others

as well as medical students. Their indelicacy is often so marked as to make them objectionable matter for anybody to read.—*Niagara Index*.

THERE is an old adage that, in childhood's days, was often repeated for our benefit; which feeling sure that our dear contemporary has never heard we will quote: "Actions speak louder than words." Our exchange has not yet been stopped notwithstanding the *indelicacy* of the local Editor.

THE Sunday lecture of Professor Helmuth and the "Familiar Talks on Professional Ethics" of Professor Doughty are two of the most pleasant events of the year to the student. The boys always look forward to these two lectures with much pleasure, and it certainly is a relief to sit and listen without feeling obliged to take notes. The next custom of this kind should be "Homœopathic Talks" by Professor Allen, as that lately given before the Hahnemann Society seemed to fill the long-felt want of many of the students.

SEVEN years ago a student at one of our *regular schools* informed his homœopathic friend that time spent in one of the new schools of medicine was simply thrown away. To-day the *adviser* has an income hardly sufficient to keep him in suspenders and after this year will give up the profession entirely. The *advisee* is one of the promising young surgeons of New England, with an income of six thousand a year. Moral: Don't be hasty in giving advice on any subject until you are well posted yourself.

DR. CARPENTER, of Troy, N. Y., and Professor Biggar, of the Homœopathic College of Cleveland, O., were interested listeners at Professor Dowling's clinic on the afternoon of February 19th. The lecture was one of the best of the course, and we feel sure that each of the gentlemen got points that will be of future use. New York is the best place in the United States to get a medical education, on account of its great clinical advantages. This fact keeps the best men in the City, where they can have all the benefit of this clinical material. Naturally, when physicians from out of town visit

New York, they wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to listen to the men whom they look to for advance and discovery in the science of medicine. Among the great authorities of the Homœopathic school in this City is Professor Dowling, than whom no one connected with our College is more widely or favorably known. Dr. Carpenter and Professor Biggar, in attending Professor Dowling's lecture, paid a compliment both to the Professor and to the College.

Elaps in Tonsillitis.

A TEACHER, aged thirty, tall, dark hair and eyes, subject to quinsy. While calling on me, she asked me to "look in her throat, as it felt swollen and sore." On examination I found the tonsils and adjacent tissues quite red and congested, and the tonsils themselves enlarged. Other symptoms seemed to indicate belladonna, which was given. Next day the patient felt little or no improvement, and inspection showed minute white spots on both tonsils. Thinking to start suppuration, I gave mercury, with the regulation gargles and compresses. At night the throat was decidedly worse, some fever was present, and a very disagreeable odor of the breath. In the morning one tonsil was more than half covered with a white coating, and there was a spot on the other as large as a pea. The parts were much swollen, voice thick, deglutition painful. Gave elaps. At noon the patient was more comfortable, and elaps was continued. In the evening I found my patient sitting up in bed, had eaten a light supper of toast, which "tasted good." Her voice was clear as ever, deglutition painless, and examination showed one tonsil quite clear, the other apparently clearing in large patches. Continued the remedy, and in the morning I discharged my case, who averred that she "never got over such a bad throat so easily."

A second case is perhaps of little value, in that I did not see the end. Her throat was very similar to the foregoing as to congestion, with one large, white patch, a streak, on the left ton-

sil. Here I gave elaps at once. This was in the morning. At night the white streak was noticeably lessened, the patient said she could swallow better, and "there was more room in her throat." I did not see the case afterward, as I left town that evening.—*The Medical Student.*

THE BENEFITS OF CELIBACY TO ANTISEPTICS. —Antiseptics are, as a rule, better adapted to single than double harness. Corrosive sublimate, for example, butchers bacteria in splendid shape while a bachelor, but sulks when united to most of the other germicides, especially iodine and soap. Carbolic acid has the same antipathy to iodine, but works well with soap, and the two latter make a team when yoked together. Permanganate of potassium is perhaps the most sensitive of all, and resents association with any other antiseptic on the list, but its especial antipathies seem to be carbolic acid, salicylic acid, glycerine, oil, soap, or any organic substance. About all of the combinations that produce results positively innocuous to the most innocent germ on the road are given above. Some of the others are strengthened by union, but, unless the marriage is performed or prescribed by an expert, celibacy is safest.—*Sanitary News.*

Book Notices.

Therapeutic Methods. By JABEZ P. DRAKE, A.M., M.D.
Otis Clapp & Son, Boston, Publishers.

THIS is an "Outline of Principles observed in the art of healing."

This excellent volume cannot be read with any other feeling than that of pleasure. Not only is it *interesting*, but also, from its compact and comprehensive presentation of medical principles, cannot be perused by student or practitioner without more than ordinary profit. Consequently we most earnestly hope no medical library will be felt complete without this valuable history and analysis of existing therapeutics.